

# HORIZON & TRADITION

The Newsletter of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference



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Cover Photo: Arkansas Archeological Survey photo APC 21s-12 from 3NW29, Salt Peter Cave taken in 1970.

At this moment many in archaeology are critically examining the discipline that traditionally has prioritized white and male voices and perspectives and are searching for ways to move beyond this restricted and exclusionary paradigm. At the same time we are all grappling with challenges of carrying on with our research and teaching while trying to physically distance ourselves from others.

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## INFORMATION FOR SUBSCRIBERS

*Horizon & Tradition* is the digital newsletter of the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. It is published semi-annually in April and October by the Southeastern Archaeological Conference. Distribution is by membership in the Conference. Annual membership dues are \$21.50 for students, \$47.50 for individuals, \$52.50 for families. Life membership dues are \$650 for individuals and \$700 for families. Members also receive three issues per year of the journal *Southeastern Archaeology*. Membership requests, subscription dues, and changes of address should be directed to the Treasurer. Orders of back issues should be sent to the Associate Editor for Sales.

## INFORMATION FOR CONTRIBUTORS

*Horizon & Tradition* publishes reports, opinions, current research, obituaries, and announcements of interest to members of the Conference. All materials should be submitted to the Associate Editor for the Newsletter. Deadlines are March 1 for the April issue and September 1 for the October issue. Submissions via e-mail are preferred. Style should conform to the detailed guidelines found on the SAA website.

## CREDITS

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Questions or comments about *Horizon & Tradition* should be directed to beahm@uark.edu.

## Editor's Note



Welcome to the October issue of *Horizon & Tradition*. This year has been challenging— I hope you all are staying well. This issue of the newsletter addresses some important timely topics as they relate to archaeology.

A major theme throughout this issue is actionable steps to make southeastern archaeology more diverse and inclusive. This includes diversity in publishing, diversity in citing published works, equitability in what publications are included in course syllabi, and inclusion when it comes to participation in field schools.

In this issue you will find SEAC President Janet Levy's last letter to the membership before turning over the position to Maureen Meyers. We also have an essay by the outgoing journal editor Mary Beth Trubitt reflecting on how to make *Southeastern Archaeology* more diverse.

In an effort to make our organization more diverse and inclusive, SEAC is forming a Diversity and Inclusion Task Force. We will be voting on a modification of the bylaws to add a Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention Coordinator to the SEAC Executive Committee (the board) and create a standing committee called the Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention Committee to replace the Sexual Harassment Task Force.

I usually have a lot of conference information for you in the Fall issue. Instead, Maureen Meyers and Shane Miller have put together some really interesting statistics about past SEACs.

Don't forget to vote in this year's SEAC election— there are several positions to vote for plus the aforementioned by-laws change. Candidate statements and a description of the by-laws change are included in this issue beginning on page 18.

The New and Forthcoming Publications section is back with a new group of amazing-looking books. Several University presses are offering SEAC 2020 discounts, so be sure to check out that section!

This issue also celebrates the Tennessee Division of Archaeology's 50th anniversary with a discussion of the Tennessee Archaeology Awareness month poster by the new Tennessee State Archaeologist Phil Hodge (who is a past SEAC newsletter editor). Happy 50th TDOA!! Keep up the awesome research!

I hope you enjoy this issue of *Horizon & Tradition*. Please feel free to contact me if you have content you would like included in the next newsletter.

Emily Beahm  
Newsletter Editor

Send questions, comments, or letters  
to the editor to [beahm@uark.edu](mailto:beahm@uark.edu)

## A Letter from SEAC President Janet Levy



And I thought that having hip replacement surgery in late January was going to be the most stressful event of my year!

I'm writing this in mid-September, after an extraordinary six months. SEAC is fiscally stable, publishing a high-quality journal, planning future meetings, and working on new initiatives, but nothing has been normal or easy about year 2020. The COVID-19 pandemic and the public activities and debates about social justice/racism/BIPOC/etc. have impacted all of us and all of the organizations we belong to, including SEAC. Never have I had to make such complex decisions with such limited data. As we Zoom around the country to teach, learn, consult, communicate, and connect, it is difficult to predict what our lives will be like in another six or twelve months. I am lucky to have had the SEAC Executive Committee (commonly known as "the board"), committee chairs, and other leaders of SEAC to help me.

The most obvious impact on SEAC, as on virtually all professional organizations, was postponement of our annual meeting, scheduled for October 28-31 in Durham, N.C. With the essential help of Dr. Heather Lapham and Dr. Margie Scarry and others at UNC-Chapel Hill, we renegotiated our (only recently signed) contracts with the Durham Convention Center and four nearby hotels for an annual meeting to be held October 24-27, 2021, in Durham. By rescheduling for Durham we were able to lessen the negative financial impacts of this postponement. Next year's meeting will be held over a Sunday-Wednesday, which is non-traditional for SEAC, but I have high hopes for a large gathering where we can share research, networking, awards,

and just the pleasure of seeing each other.

Through the hard work of organizing committees for future meetings, it looks as if we will be able to continue the sequence of annual meetings as planned, but pushed out one year: Little Rock in 2022 and Chattanooga in 2023.

We had barely concluded negotiations with Durham when the public explosion of anger and activism focused on social justice and Black Lives Matter occurred. It became clear that archaeology was neither outside of, nor exempt from, these intense issues. While SEAC responded with a short public statement (and my thanks to board members and members of the Native American Affairs Committee for contributions to drafting this), this is not a short term issue. As a profession, American archaeology, including in the Southeast, has little ethnic diversity, and it also has a complex history entangled with colonialism. As is the case with sexual harassment, the issues of diversity, equity, and representation in archaeology need long-term examination and change. As a first step, SEAC has established a Task Force on Diversity and Equity (a working title which may be modified) to begin the long task of working toward a more diverse, more equitable, and more representative Southeastern archaeology (see below). Elsewhere in this issue there are some short contributions related to these goals. In another step, the journal editor and editorial board are working with the Native American Affairs Committee to consider the complex topic of illustrations of indigenous burial goods.

In the meantime, while our commitment to eliminating sexual harassment and sexual assault in class-



## President's Letter (cont.)

room, field, and professional settings has not changed, the reality of this year is that less attention was paid in that direction than in the recent past. As you receive this newsletter, you are, I hope, also reviewing the ballot for SEAC's 2020 election. One item on this ballot are changes in SEAC's Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws to create a permanent standing committee on sexual harassment and sexual assault, created out of the existing Task Force on these issues. More importantly, this amendment proposes to add a new member to the SEAC Executive Committee ("the board") who will take the lead on these issues. If this motion to amend the Bylaws passes, then the first election for this new position on the Executive Committee will take place in 2021. The proposed amendment, with changes highlighted, is found later in this issue; it will also be available with the ballot itself. Please evaluate this proposed amendment very carefully and vote thoughtfully.

All the ordinary tasks of SEAC governance needed attention, even as we coped with extraordinary circumstances. For example, I submitted a letter of support for the recertification of the Tribal Nations Technical Center of Expertise, an office of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District. In another area, with the recommendation of the Investment and Finance Committee, we have made some adjustments to the investments in the Life Fund in order to take advantage of available earnings to support SEAC's operations and to protect the fund, as best we can in unpredictable economic conditions. The Life Fund, created with foresight by earlier members and managed with effectiveness by Investment and Finance, functions as SEAC's reserve

fund. In some years, it provides income for basic operations, but its main purpose is to be an emergency back-up should SEAC's finances be severely depleted. I am happy to say that even in the difficulties of this year, the Life Fund and SEAC's finances, generally, are healthy.

I also urge SEAC members to stay alert to national issues in archaeology. The current federal administration is working to modify the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) in ways that most archaeologists think will weaken protections for cultural resources (and natural resources for that matter). The Society for American Archaeology takes the lead in responding to these threats, and provides mechanisms for you to express your opinion to legislators and federal administrators: <https://www.saa.org/government-affairs/saa-positions-and-actions>.

By the end of this year, I will turn the president's podium over to Maureen Meyer, of the University of Mississippi. Thank you, Maureen, for the support you have given me over the past two years. It's certainly been different than I expected. To all SEAC members: I hope you and your family and friends are safe and healthy and not too stir-crazy. Here's a wish that we will all meet in Durham in 2021.

PLEASE VOTE IN THE SEAC ELECTION.  
PLEASE VOTE IN NATIONAL ELECTIONS ON  
NOVEMBER 3.



## Special Announcement: SEAC to form Diversity and Inclusion

SEAC is establishing a Diversity and Inclusion Task Force. A committee of 7-8 people will assist the co-chairs in the formation and the instituting of policies for the task force. If you are interested in being a part of the committee, please email us at [seacdivevoices@gmail.com](mailto:seacdivevoices@gmail.com). In your email, include your contact information, education, background, and current position. Additionally, please include a paragraph describing what diversity and inclusion means to you personally. The deadline for consideration to be on the committee is December 1, 2020.

## Reflections of the Outgoing Journal Editor

Mary Beth D. Trubitt

As I write this, Black Lives Matter protests and rallies for racial justice continue across our country, stemming both from repeated incidents of police violence and from inequalities highlighted by the coronavirus pandemic. Many organizations and corporations have issued statements of support in the last few months (the Southeastern Archaeological Conference's statement can be found [here](#). [The Society of Black Archaeologists](#) and partner organizations have begun a series of stimulating online discussions. Universities are engaged in campus conversations on combating racism and promoting inclusivity, and the Twitter hashtag #BlackInTheIvory has been trending with stories of racism in academia. I ask myself what I can do to help the cause. Here, I offer some thoughts from my perspective as outgoing journal editor.

In my role as editor of *Southeastern Archaeology*, I have thought about ways to increase the diversity of voices represented in the journal. I realize now that I have been too narrow in my thinking by focusing on gender diversity. Last year, I gathered information on gender trends and manuscript submission and publication in *Southeastern Archaeology* for a SEAC poster (Trubitt 2019), expanding on work by Dana Bardolph and Amber VanDerwarker (2016). By my count, women submitted 39% of manuscripts and authored 37% of articles published in the journal between 2011 and 2019 (compared with 61% and 63% for men). There have been improvements in gender equity in recent years, but Laura Heath-Stout (2020:408) makes it clear that it is still a homogeneous group that is publishing in archaeology, writing that “despite increasing numbers of women, people of color, and queer people conducting archaeological work, the power to influence archaeological knowledge production continues to be in the hands of the most privileged (male, cisgender, straight, and/or white) researchers.”

How, then, do we increase the diversity of researchers and viewpoints represented in our journal? One step is to make the journal publication process more transparent. For *Southeastern Archaeology*, the process starts with electronic manuscript submission through [Editorial Manager](#). We welcome manuscripts for articles (with a preferred limit of 10,000 words) and reports (generally no longer than 5,000 words). There are guidelines for manuscript preparation on Editorial Manager and on the SEAC website, and we follow the Society for American Archaeology's 2018 style guide. *Southeastern Archaeology* publishes works related to the archaeology and history of the Southeast and neighboring regions, from Paleoindian through recent periods.

The editors of *Society for American Archaeology* publications recently issued [a statement](#) that included several action items. One of these relates to publishing more research on the archaeology of the recent past as a way to highlight and encourage researchers who identify as Black, Indigenous, and People of Color. Over 20 years ago, Maria Franklin (1997:800) asked “Why are there so few black American archaeologists?” and faulted “our attempts as archaeologists to build relationships with the public, especially with descendant communities.” Since then, the field of public archaeology or community archaeology has grown, archaeological research on the African diaspora has expanded, and the numbers of Black archaeologists have increased (Lee and Scott 2019). More archaeologists are exploring variation in lifeways in African American communities during the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries (e.g., Franklin and Lee 2019; Scott 2019), as well as investigating anti-Black racism that displaced communities through racial violence or urban renewal (e.g., González-Tennant 2018; Mullins 2006). Much of this research is published in oth-

er journals (such as *Historical Archaeology*, *Journal of African Diaspora Archaeology and Heritage*, and *Journal of Community Archaeology & Heritage*). *Southeastern Archaeology* occasionally publishes articles that relate to life and death in twentieth-century African American communities (e.g., Honerkamp and Crook 2012), but we could do more. This research involves collaborations between archaeologists, descendants, and local residents, uses innovative methods to gather, interpret, and share information, and is often activist or action oriented (e.g., Agbe-Davies 2010; Epperson 2004; Lee and Scott 2019; Morris 2014). We who research earlier time periods and the archaeology of Indigenous communities in the Southeast can learn from this literature. As someone who does public archaeology, I find lessons for working with a variety of stakeholders and for relating the past to the present.

Therefore, I emphasize that *Southeastern Archaeology* invites manuscripts on the archaeology and history of the Southeast and neighboring regions across the range of time periods, including the twentieth century. Proposals for special themed issues are welcomed; I suggest starting with an email to the incoming editor, [Robin Beck](#), who will reply with a brief explanation of the process. If you are interested in reviewing or suggesting a book for review, please email [Neill Wallis](#), our current book review editor. Looking at recent issues of the journal, you can see that it is not necessary to be a PhD archaeologist in order to get published in *Southeastern Archaeology*. Authors and co-authors include graduate students, undergraduate archaeology students, and contributors from other fields.

When submitting a manuscript through Editorial Manager, authors are prompted to suggest potential peer reviewers. We have built a reviewer database in Editorial Manager, and draw potential reviewers from it as well. I encourage more researchers to offer their expertise as peer reviewers by self-registering in the Editorial Manager system and including keywords to describe their research interests. A greater diversity of peer reviewers may con-

tribute to a greater diversity of perspectives in published articles. Our journal uses a single-blind review system (reviewers see author names but reviewer names remain confidential). We can discuss whether moving to a double-blind system (as with *American Anthropologist*) decreases the potential for reviewer bias. I have found most reviewers to be thoughtful and constructive in their comments. The normal process is for a manuscript to receive a “revise and resubmit” recommendation from peer reviewers and editors, so this should not be seen as a negative. I encourage authors to use the reviewer suggestions to make stronger arguments and clearer presentations. While I do not have hard numbers, I have seen that most all of manuscripts that are resubmitted do make it through to publication in *Southeastern Archaeology*. While not easy, revising and resubmitting is part of the process.

Finally, mentorship plays an important part in the success of students and junior colleagues in publishing as in other aspects of our field. I encourage you to take an active mentorship role as you can, and to learn about [SEAC’s mentoring programs](#). I – and other former journal editors, I am sure – welcome inquiries about the publication process. You may contact me at [mtrubit@uark.edu](mailto:mtrubit@uark.edu).

The December issue of *Southeastern Archaeology* is the last to come out under my name as editor, and now I pass the responsibilities to Robin Beck. I am confident he and our incoming editor-elect will do a terrific job with our journal, and I look forward to seeing innovations, new ideas, and interesting articles.

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## *Interested in reviewing a book for SEAC?*

The *Southeastern Archaeology* journal accepts book reviews for publication that might be of interest to SEAC members. If you are a MA or Ph.D. student in an Anthropology/Archaeology program, professional in CRM or other related field, or a professional at an academic institution, you are eligible to review a book for SEAC. A list of books available to review and instructions for formatting and submitting a review can be found on the [here](#). Reviewers will receive a new review copy and are expected to submit a maximum 1200 word written review to be published in *Southeastern Archaeology*. Reviews are also expected to be submitted within three months of receipt of the book. A list of books available for review and details regarding formatting and the submission process are on the SEAC website. Contact Neill Wallis, Associate Editor for Book Reviews, for more information or questions about the process.



### SEAC 2020 PUBLIC OUTREACH GRANT

**Deadline for applications:  
December 1, 2020**

The Southeastern Archaeological Conference (SEAC), in order to promote public awareness of archaeology in the Southeast, supports a program of small grants to finance public outreach projects. SEAC provides an annual grant of \$2,000 to an applicant through a competitive application process.

Projects proposed for grant funding should promote public awareness of archaeology in the Southeast through any of a variety of educational and outreach activities. Examples of suitable projects include teacher workshops, printed material for the public, exhibits, workshops for adults or children, Archaeology Week/Month activities, Project Archaeology workshops, Elderhostel programs, archaeology fairs, public field trips, or other public-oriented projects.

The competition is open to anyone in or near the traditional boundaries of the southeastern culture area, and all proposals must have some tie to the Southeast. For purposes of the grant, southeastern states are defined as Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. Border states are defined as Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, Ohio, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

The 2021 Grant Cycle begins in fall 2020. Information about the SEAC Public Outreach Grant—including a history of the grant, description, requirements, and a grant application—can be found on the [SEAC website](#).

Check out the October 2007 SEAC newsletter article “[Improving Your Application for the SEAC Public Outreach Grant Award](#)” by Mary L. Kwas for advice on applying for this grant.

All submissions must be received by the committee chair no later than **December 1, 2020**. For additional information or queries contact Alice Wright, Committee Chair, [wrightap2@appstate.edu](mailto:wrightap2@appstate.edu).



### STUDENT RESEARCH GRANTS - 2021

**Deadline for applications:  
December 15, 2020**

The Alliance for Weedon Island Archaeological Research and Education, Inc. (AWIARE), in cooperation with the Levett Foundation, is making available up to \$10,000 to be awarded annually to provide assistance to students (M.A. or Ph.D.) conducting archaeological, historical, and paleoenvironmental research in the greater Tampa Bay region of Florida.

Types of projects that will be considered include field research, laboratory analyses, collections research, and documents research. Priority will be given to applicants whose proposals include 1) field research at Weedon Island Preserve; 2) research using artifact, faunal, or documents collections at AWIARE; 3) field research at sites in the greater Tampa Bay area (Pinellas, Hillsborough, Manatee counties); 4) research using Tampa Bay area collections held elsewhere (e.g., Florida Museum of Natural History, Bureau of Archaeological Research, Smithsonian, universities, local museums, private collections).

Research related to the Weeden Island culture and period is encouraged but not required. Paleoenvironmental research must have applicability to archaeological or historical time periods (i.e., Late Pleistocene through the modern era) and interests (e.g., human-environment interaction; effects of sea level variation on human populations; climatic variability through time).

Individuals interested in applying must be currently enrolled in a university or college. The deadline for applying for the 2021 grant is **December 15, 2020**. Individuals interested in submitting a proposal should contact Dr. Robert Austin, AWIARE, 1500 Weedon Drive NE, St. Petersburg, FL 33702 or by email to [awiare1@gmail.com](mailto:awiare1@gmail.com) for application guidelines.

## Introducing the Re-Centering Southeastern Archaeology—An Equitability Project

“Representation. Decolonize, one, your own bookshelf. That means read works by People of Color. Then diversify your actual courses.”- Dr. Alexandra Jones (“Archaeology in the time of Black Lives Matter” 2020)

The topic of starting a group bibliography was raised in June 2020 in response to the [“Archaeology in the time of Black Lives Matter” panel discussion](#) (and Dr. Alexandra Jones’ [founder and CEO of Archaeology in the Community] action item list) and our frustrations with the lack of equity among the authors most frequently cited in archaeology syllabi and bibliographies (e.g., Bardolph and VanDerwarker 2016; Beaudry and White 1994; Cite Black Women Collective 2018; Franklin 1997; Heath-Stout 2019, 2020; Hutson 2002). There was a sense of urgency to our work; in part due to the momentum and immediacy of social and political unrest in the country, a need and want to amplify traditionally marginalized voices in archaeology, and because we knew many of us (and our colleagues) were rethinking our approach to teaching our undergraduate and graduate courses. A retooling of fall course syllabi loomed on the horizon. How best to create a resource that is useful for teaching and research, but is also dynamic and will remain useful beyond this moment in time? The “Re-Centering Southeastern Archaeology - An Equitability Project” is the result of these discussions.

### **The Re-Centering Southeastern Archaeology - An Equitability Project**

We ultimately decided that a dynamic online bibliography that allowed for community-sourcing and keyword tagging of entries would be the most useful. In addition, we knew we needed a landing place, or a home, for the bibliography so people could easily find it, understand the parameters and goals, and send in citation recommendations. Fortunately, there are many free online tools for this type of project. After discussions of different bibliographic

tools, we decided to go with the one that was most widely (and freely) available. We chose Zotero to house the bibliography, a Google Form for community submissions of entries, Google Docs to create a project framework and controlled vocabulary for the keyword tags, and a project website hosted by Humanities Commons.

### *The Bibliography*

We acknowledge that this bibliography is a starting point for users to find references pertinent to their research topics, from the widely available high-impact factor journals to more obscure technical reports that exist in the grey literature. The goal of the bibliography is simple: to make easily accessible the work of women, Black, Latinx, Indigenous, LGBTQ+ archaeologists and scholars of all abilities and to provide a living database where those works can be shared across the archaeological community. The scope especially pertains to the Southeastern United States, but contributions by scholars working in other regions are welcome so as to broaden the theoretical and methodological scope and cross-disciplinary nature of our work. Our hope is that by promoting the above works, this project will foster improvements in equitability among citation, curricula, and pedagogical practices.

At the time we are writing this article we have nearly 700 citations in the bibliography. We thank those who have already submitted citations through the Google Form. We urge all members of SEAC to submit resources to the bibliography. We started this project on June 19, 2020. We are currently inputting citations from our personal bibliographies into Zotero. Additional metadata will be collected

## Re-Centering SE Archaeology (cont.)

from various search engines, databases, and the archaeological community. The Google Submission Form is set-up to capture all necessary bibliographic information. The form then outputs the responses into a Google Sheet for vetting by the Project Team Members before entry into the Zotero group library. Additional metadata will be collected from various search engines, databases, and the archaeological community. The bibliography is set up in Zotero, which has specific parameters and standard information that is to be collected for different reference types. All entries are tagged with 3-5 terms from the “Re-Centering Southeastern Archaeology” Controlled Vocabulary. The Controlled Vocabulary is being created by Project members.

### *How does one use the bibliography?*

The bibliography is a dynamic space that accommodates the needs of its users and contributors. You can search the bibliography by choosing key terms (e.g., mound-building, zooarchaeology, Mississippian, Archaic, etc.), searching the tag box (e.g., theory, African Diaspora, etc.), narrowing your search by author, paper title and date, or even searching by publication type. The Zotero group library “Re-Centering SE Arch Bibliography” is open to the public, meaning current Zotero users can add the library to their collection of group libraries; however, library editing is limited to Project Team Members.

### *How does one submit a citation for inclusion in the bibliography?*

To submit a citation, please use the “Re-Centering Southeastern Archaeology” Submission Form, found here (no account needed): <https://forms.gle/79w4K3f7uq2nx3YX8>. Once your information is received we will review it and add it to the bibliography. Please be sure to include your email address in the last field on the form. This will not be shared publicly but will allow us to contact you in the event we have any questions about your submission.

### *The Website*

The project website, [Re-Centering Southeastern Archaeology - An Equitability Project](#), is hosted on Humanities Commons. Humanities Commons is a social and academic community founded by the Modern Language Association (MLA), with support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation. Humanities Commons is a free open-source and open-access hub for those engaged in teaching and research in the humanities. The project website is housed on hcommons.org and was built using WordPress. The website is the landing place for the [Re-Centering Southeastern Archaeology - An Equitability Project](#). The main bibliography tab on the website offers a direct link to the Zotero group library. The website also houses the citation submission form and a separate resources page (see below) with links to additional websites, organizations, scholarships, and field school opportunities.

### *The Resources Page*

The Resources Page of the Re-Centering Southeastern Archaeology website houses links to additional resources that include the following:

- Collections for further reading;
- Teaching resources;
- Video resources;
- Organizations;
- Scholarships, Fellowships and Grants; and
- Field Schools

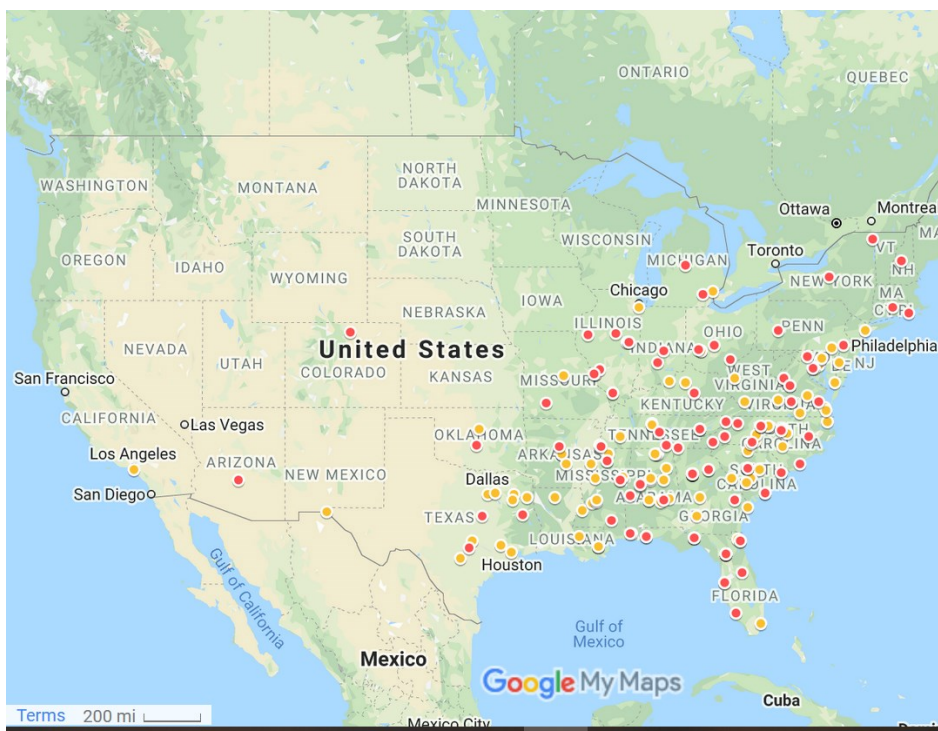
### *The Field School Map*

During the “Archaeology in the time of Black Lives Matter” panel discussion, Dr. Jones presented an action item to create partnerships between field schools and Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to reduce racial opportunity segregation (i.e., if a field school is at a Predominately White Institution (PWI) and is closed to that institution, the field school will remain predominantly white). The [Southeast Archaeology Field School Map Tool](#) was created to aid archaeologists with this ac-

## Re-Centering SE Archaeology (cont.)

tion item. We hope this map tool, which shows the locations of HBCUs and archaeology programs with field schools located in the Southeast, will encourage and facilitate collaboration between these two communities. We also hope this tool is used with ethical intentions: we ask that field schools do not use it to “poach” students from HBCUs and that collaborators are sensitive to potentially traumatizing sites and materials (e.g., plantations). This map tool can be found under the Resources tab- “Field Schools” section of the Re-Centering Southeastern Archaeology website.

versations with Digital Antiquity and the Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR) on ways to collaborate and grow this effort. We encourage all members of SEAC to contribute to this growing database and to utilize this tool in creating syllabi, researching archaeological projects, and writing papers and reports. We see this bibliography as a first step to creating a more equitable archaeological community that is working toward centering the voices of women, Black, Latinx, Indigenous, LGBTQ+ archaeologists, and scholars of all abilities.



Red dots represent field schools in the Southeast. Orange dots represent Historically Black Colleges and Universities.

### The Future of Re-Centering Southeastern Archaeology

This bibliography is only as useful as the community that supports and contributes to it. The Project Team Members created this space to benefit the larger archaeological community. We are committed to maintaining this resource, but we need YOUR help in growing the bibliography and adding to the Resources page. We are entering into con-

### About the Re-Centering Southeastern Archaeology Project Team

This project is an outgrowth of remote conversations begun in mid-March in the early days of the Covid-19 pandemic. This group is made up of a casually collected group of women archaeologists, all members of SEAC. What started out as introductions in a group chat among people loosely connected within 6 degrees of each other, became commis-



## Re-Centering SE Archaeology (cont.)

eration, cooperation, and collaboration over bi-monthly Zoom hangouts. Group members are at different career and life stages, work in all archaeological periods and areas across the Southeastern US (and in other places) and cover nearly every analytical specialty.

The Project Team Members are:

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**Erin S. Nelson**, PhD, RPA, Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, University of South Alabama

**Tanya M. Peres**, PhD, RPA, Department of Anthropology, Florida State University

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**Allison M. Smith**, MA, PhD student, Department of Anthropology, University of Alabama.

**Karen Y. Smith**, PhD, RPA, Heritage Trust Program, South Carolina Department of Natural Resources

**Karen A. Stevens**, PhD Candidate, University of Kentucky, and Kentucky Heritage Council

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# Next Year in Macon: An Analysis of SEAC Meeting Locations and Organization

Maureen Meyers, University of Mississippi  
Shane Miller, Mississippi State University

As SEAC enters its 83rd year of existence, and because COVID-19 has forced us to postpone the meeting this year, we decided to take this opportunity to analyze the accumulated data of 76 annual meetings. Aside from this being fodder for a proposed SEAC Trivia game, it allows us to identify trends in our organization's growth over time, trends in location of the meeting (with some interesting outliers), and identify potential future locations. The data presented here are based on the table of past meetings located on the SEAC website (<https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/annual-meeting/past-meetings>).

## SEAC Meeting History

The history of SEAC has been well documented by McNutt (2018) and only a brief review of meetings is presented here. The first meeting was held in Ann Arbor, Michigan in May 1938, hosted by James Griffin, with a second the same year in Birmingham, Alabama (the first SEAC meeting in the Southeast), hosted by Jesse Jennings. There were also two meetings in 1939, but thankfully, this practice stopped. This included Birmingham again the following year, hosted by C. Wilder, and for the first time in November 1939 in Macon, Georgia, hosted by J. Finkelstein. Two more meetings were held before a 9-year hiatus because of World War II and its after-effects.

In 1950 SEAC meetings were re-started, hosted by T.M.N. Lewis in Knoxville. In 1952 a tradition began of hosting the meetings in Macon every other year, and the common sign-off as you left the meeting was "next year in Macon", where 'Macon' was replaced by whatever city was planned in-between Macon. The biannual meeting in Macon lasted until 1971, when the conference may have gotten too big for the city. The city eventually caught up to the conference, when it was next (and last) hosted in Macon in 2000.

The size of SEAC has increased as well. One of the early meetings at Macon documents the attendees in a photograph of about 30 individuals, almost all men. The most recent meeting held in Jackson had

650 attendees, exceeding organizers' expectations, but in line with attendance of at least the last five years.

The SEAC meeting can also be measured by the number of presentations (papers and posters) and symposia held, an indicator of active participation in the meeting. An analysis of these data will be presented in a future Newsletter article.

## Location, Location, Location

SEAC has been held in a total of 34 cities. Of these, thirteen have hosted SEAC once and nine have hosted SEAC twice (Table 1; Figure 1). Six cities have hosted three times: Columbia, SC; Gainesville, FL; Lexington, KY; Moundville/Tuscaloosa, AL; New Orleans, LA; and Raleigh/Durham/Chapel Hill, NC (for the latter, these were combined as one region). Of these, it was last held in Gainesville in 1975 and there are likely no large venues to host SEAC there now. The same is probably also true of Tuscaloosa, where SEAC was last held in 1976. At the opposite end, New Orleans is now too expensive for SEAC members. Although last held there in 1988, and investigated as a possibility by Chris Rodning in recent years, hotel prices are too exorbitant. Columbia, SC, Lexington, KY, and the R/D/CH region have all hosted recently (Columbia 2005; Lexington 2010) or will host (R/D/CH 2021).

Macon has hosted the conference the most, as discussed above, for a total of ten times. Knoxville, TN

## Analysis of SEAC Meeting Locations and Organization (cont.)

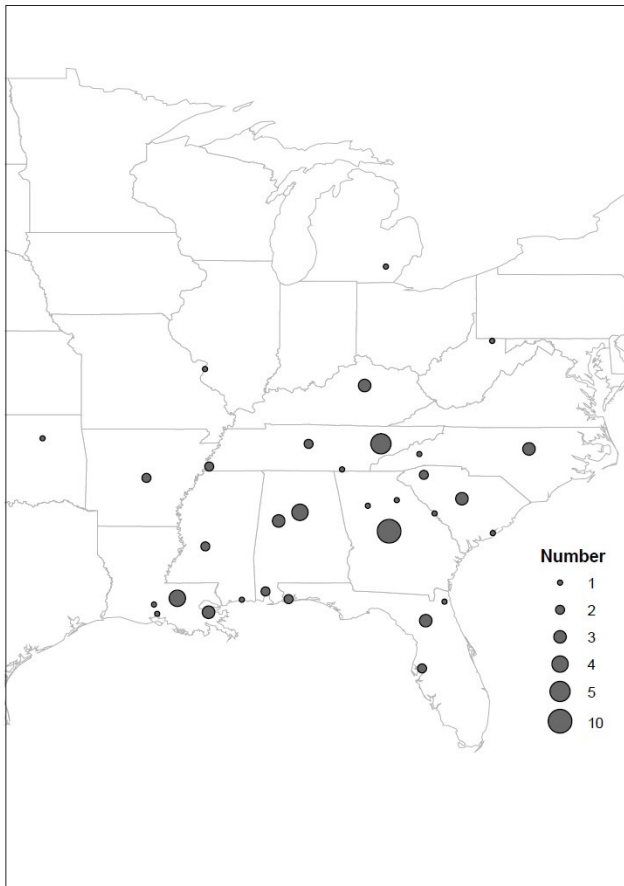
**Table 1. Frequency of Hosting SEAC by City.**

City	Frequency
Macon, GA	10
Knoxville, TN	5
Baton Rouge LA	4
Birmingham, AL	4
Columbia, SC	3
Gainesville, FL	3
Lexington, KY	3
Moundville/Tuscaloosa, AL	3
New Orleans, LA	3
Raleigh/Durham/Chapel Hill, NC	3
Atlanta, GA	2
Augusta, GA	1
Greenville, SC	2
Jackson, MS	2
Little Rock, AR	2
Memphis, TN	2
Mobile, AL	2
Nashville, TN	2
Pensacola, FL	2
Tampa, FL	2
Ann Arbor, MI	1
Asheville, NC	1
Athens, GA	1
Avery Island, LA	1
Biloxi, MS	1
Charleston, SC	1
Chattanooga, TN	1
Jacksonville, FL	1
Lafayette, LA	1
Morgantown, WV	1
St. Louis, MO	1
Tulsa, OK	1

has the distinction of hosting SEAC five times, most recently in 2007. Two cities have hosted the conference four times: Birmingham, AL, last hosted in 1996 and Baton Rouge, LA, last hosted in 2012. Setting aside Macon, these three frequent-host cities have a few things in common. First, they range in population size from a high of 221,000 people (Baton Rouge) to a low of 187,500 people (Knoxville); Birmingham has a population size of 209,000 people. These cities have adequate hotel venues but are not extremely expensive. They are also in or near university towns with two key factors: multiple faculty specializing in the Southeast and access to the needed student volunteers to do the preliminary conference work of stuffing bags, among other important duties. Nearby medium-sized or larger airports are also a necessity. Cities that meet these criteria that have not hosted SEAC include Richmond, VA; Huntsville, AL; Montgomery, AL; and Columbus, GA. If we include metro area to population size, Charlottesville, VA also fits the bill, as does Newport News, VA, Huntsville, AL; Shreveport, LA.

An examination of states that have hosted SEAC reflects those states with graduate programs in Southeastern archaeology. Because of Macon, Georgia has hosted the conference the most, fifteen times; four of these were not in Macon, and include Atlanta (twice), a city we can likely no longer afford. Tennessee has hosted ten times, including half of those in Knoxville, but also twice each in Nashville and Memphis, and once in Chattanooga (it will return to Chattanooga in 2023). Alabama has hosted nine times, and Louisiana and Florida eight times each. Among the Carolinas, hosting is evenly split at six times each, while Kentucky and Mississippi have each hosted three times. Arkansas has hosted it twice, although is slated to host in 2022 in Little Rock. Of those states who have only hosted it once, these include Missouri (St. Louis), Michigan (Ann Arbor), Oklahoma (Tulsa), and West Virginia (Morgantown). Based on these data, the only states that are in the Southeast that have not hosted are Virginia and Texas, although a case might be made for Indiana as well.

## Analysis of SEAC Meeting Locations and Organization (cont.)



### Who's in Charge?

Some patterns in the data are also apparent when we examine who organizes SEAC. Until 1959, SEAC was organized by one individual (James Griffin), at least officially; after that it was often shared between two individuals, although not always. It was not until the 36th SEAC, in 1979 (Atlanta) that three individuals are listed as organizers: Robert Blakely, Anne Rogers and Roy Dickens. Most of the time, at least two and often three or more individuals form a committee to host SEAC.

The first woman to officially organize SEAC was Kathy Deagan in Gainesville, FL in 1975, while the second was co-organizer Anne Rogers in 1979, followed by co-organizer Sharon Goad in New Orleans in 1980, and Judy Bense in 1984. The first all-

female organizing committee was headed by Nancy White and Lee Hutchinson-Neff in 1989 in Tampa with the second all-female committee in 1999 with Elizabeth Benchley and Judy Bense, this time in Pensacola. Since then, it is rare to find organizing committees without women.

There are a few individuals who have hosted SEAC more than once and an even smaller number that have been organizers more than twice. Stephen Williams hosted the conference the most, five times. He is seconded by Keith Stephenson, who has hosted three times. Fifteen people have hosted it twice; of these, eight are women (Table 2).

**Table 2. Frequency of Hosting SEAC by Individual.**

Organizer	Frequency
Steven Williams	5
Keith Stephenson	3
Adam King	2
Ann Tippet	2
Betty Broyles	2
David DeJarnette	2
Janet Levy	2
Jay Johnson	2
Jefferson Chapman	2
Joffre Coe	2
John Goggin	2
Judy Bense	2
Karen Smith	2
Ken Sassaman	2
Lee Hutchinson	2
Margaret Scarry	2
Nancy White	2
Roy Dickens	2
William Haag	2



## ***Analysis of SEAC Meeting Locations and Organization (cont.)***

An interesting side note is that James Griffin is the only individual in SEAC for whom the Board passed a resolution to cover room costs every year (Reitz 1994).

### **Back to the Future**

As many organizers have noted repeatedly over the last ten years, hosting this conference is a large and time-consuming task, and there have been repeated suggestions to outsource hosting, which would increase the price of the conference for attendees. SEAC is one of the few conferences that is all-volunteer run, and with annual conference budgets of, on average, \$74,160 (for the past five years with available data); this may be an issue for the Board to consider if we continue to grow at a similar rate. Until that time, we are reliant on volunteers to host SEAC. It is the President's responsibility to find volunteers to host SEAC a few years past the end of their term. We are in good shape through 2023, with potential places for 2024 and 2025. Regardless, if you are interested in hosting please contact the President (Janet Levy) or President-Elect (Maureen Meyers).

If you are interested, but unsure of what work is involved, Meyers has recently written a SEAC Or-

ganizers' Handbook. This handbook provides a step-by-step guide to all aspects of organizing SEAC, from forming a committee and submitting a proposal to the Board to submitting a final Board report. It also presents data on budgets, room blocks, and attendance of the past ten years of SEAC. Information from previous SEAC meeting reports and earlier versions of the handbook have been incorporated into this version. Please visit the website [here](#) to download the handbook.

*Note: These data are based on the data available on the SEAC website. Please contact President-Elect Meyers or the Social Media Web Master Meg Kassabaum if you detect any errors in these data.*

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## ***2020 SEAC Business Meeting***

While the SEAC 2020 is being postponed, we are going to have a short recorded version of our annual business meeting available on the SEAC website in November. We will try to keep it brief with short reports from officers, obituaries and other memorial resolutions and awards. Longer related texts and committee reports will be available on the SEAC website.

## ***SEAC Membership Dues***

Annual dues can be paid online securely by going to the [Membership](#) page of the SEAC website. Paper applications by mail are also accepted, if accompanied with a check or money order. Contact the [SEAC Treasurer](#) to obtain a paper application. Please include your current email address, and keep it up to date to make sure you receive prompt access to electronic voting and Conference news.

# 2020 SEAC Elections

**Election Dates:** October 2nd -October 25th, 2020 by electronic ballot.

If you have any questions about the 2020 SEAC election, please contact SEAC President, [Janet Levy jelevy@uncc.edu](mailto:jelevy@uncc.edu), or SEAC Secretary, [Chris Rodning](#)

## Candidate Statements:

### President-Elect

#### **Amanda Regnier**

PhD, University of Alabama

I am the Director of the Oklahoma Archeological Survey, and a regular participant at SEAC annual meetings for more than 20 years. This year has brought some challenging times, and it seems unthinkable that we had to make the safe choice and move the 2020 conference to 2021. As we face an uncertain future, we must ensure that SEAC thrives as an organization while we adjust to whatever normal will be. In recent years, I have been excited to see SEAC tackle issues that have confronted the organization and our discipline for many years. As President-elect and President, I would like to continue to build on the work of the Task Force on Sexual Harassment and Assault and focus on making archaeology safe for everyone. I would also work to strengthen ties with Native American groups and stakeholders by exploring how SEAC can support collaborative research that takes Native voices into account. Finally, I want to continue grow SEAC's initiatives to increase diversity and inclusion in the field and help build a program that can serve as an example for other organizations. SEAC has been very important to my career as an archaeologist, and I am committed to doing the work that is crucial to keep the conference moving in the right direction.

#### **Kandi Hollenbach**

PhD, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

I am honored to be considered for the position of SEAC President. I first attended the annual meeting in 1998, and it has since become the highlight of my professional year. I am currently an Assistant Professor in Anthropology and Associate Curator of Paleoethnobotany at the McClung Museum at the University of Tennessee - Knoxville. Prior to joining the faculty at UTK, I worked for 10 years in the Archaeological Research Laboratory, conducting a wide range of CRM projects. I have served as a board member on the Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology and am currently president. I am also a member of SEAC's Investment Committee.

After serving as SEAC Treasurer from 2014-2016, I gained a greater appreciation for our members, committees, and officers, and the breadth of research, outreach, and support we all engage in on a day-in-day-out basis. From the "inside", I have also seen areas where SEAC can continue to grow and increase our efforts, for example, in continuing efforts to ensure safe and inclusive spaces in our discipline, working collaboratively with descendant communities, recruiting and retaining people of color, and expanding awareness of the threats of climate change to cultural resources. I would be honored to serve SEAC as we continue taking these important steps forward.

Secretary-Elect

**Ramie A. Gougeon**

PhD, University of Georgia

I have been a proud member of SEAC and an enthusiastic attendee of the Friday Business Meeting for 26 years. (It takes a global pandemic to break my streak!) The benefits afforded all of us by membership – the journal, the meetings, the camaraderie – have shaped and enriched my career in immeasurable ways. In return, it would be my privilege to provide my services to this great conference if elected as Secretary to the SEAC Executive Committee.

I attended UNC Charlotte (1994) for my undergraduate studies and completed my dissertation research at the University of Georgia in 2002. In addition to many constructive years in CRM, I have held positions at universities in Georgia and North Carolina. I am currently an associate professor at the University of West Florida (UWF) and am honored to serve as President of the UWF chapter of the United Faculty of Florida. I am wrapping up my last year as President of the executive board of the Florida Archaeological Council (FAC). I previously served as Secretary of FAC for 7 years and was also briefly Vice-President. My prior service to SEAC included a rewarding stint on the Lifetime Achievement Award Committee. It is my hope to bring these experiences to the SEAC Executive Committee as Secretary, where I will dutifully record and publish the minutes of their meetings, oversee Officer elections, and maintain the records of our beloved organization.

**Scott Hammerstedt**

**PhD, Pennsylvania State University**

I am a research archaeologist at the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, University of Oklahoma. My current research is focused on Spiro and related sites in

eastern Oklahoma and adjacent portions of Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Missouri. This work combines geophysical survey, excavations, and the study of museum collections. I joined SEAC more than twenty years ago, am a life member, and welcome the opportunity to give back to this vibrant organization that has meant so much to my career. My responsibilities at OU include a mixture of academic and public archaeology -- teaching, research, and outreach -- that complement my previous positions in cultural resource management. This blend of academic and contract experience has given me respect for the variety of issues that face the different sectors and has prepared me well to represent SEAC's diverse membership.

Journal Editor-Elect

**Lindsay Bloch**

PhD, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

I am a Collections Manager for Florida Archaeology and the Ceramic Technology Laboratory at the Florida Museum of Natural History (University of Florida). In my research, I examine craft production, trade, and exchange in historic and pre-Columbian contexts with a particular focus on utilitarian ceramics. Methodologically, I emphasize the application of quantitative and archaeometric analyses, including LA-ICP-MS and XRF, to discover new information about these often visually generic artifacts. I have excavated or worked with collections from the southeastern U.S., Great Britain, and the Caribbean, with current research projects in Florida and the Bahama archipelago. As someone who routinely is engaged with legacy collections, I have a special appreciation for the ways in which our archaeological practices shape the quality of our data, and I am committed to uncovering and maintaining an archaeological record that remains valuable and accessible to future generations. Publication is a critical part of this endeavor.

or. As an editor of *Southeastern Archaeology*, it would be my goal to guide high quality research to a broad audience. In this role, I would encourage publications by graduate students, early career researchers, and those from under-represented groups. I also hope to foster *Southeastern Archaeology* as a venue where new theoretical approaches and methodologies may be introduced and discussed in ongoing dialogue. I am a relative newcomer to SEAC but it has been very welcoming to me. It would be an honor to serve.

### Executive Officer II

#### **Asa Randall**

PhD, University of Florida

A chance encounter and a summer in northwest Alabama led me to a life-long passion for southeastern archaeology and its multifaceted community. It is an honor to have the opportunity to run for a leadership position within SEAC. Since 1997 I have missed only one meeting, and the conference remains my most anticipated annual event. For those who do not know me, my research focuses on ancient landscapes, monuments, and histories of coastal and riverine hunter-gatherer communities. I am currently an Associate Professor and Chair of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma. For SEAC, I have served as member and chair of the Student Awards Committee, and as a mentor within the Southeastern Archaeological Mentoring Network.

There are very few places where one can find the intellectual and personal support offered by SEAC, but I am also keenly aware that not everyone has historically had the same positive experiences or opportunities as me. As Executive Officer II, my goals are to support the broader mission of the organization, help navigate the ongoing challenges presented by the pandemic, and work diligently alongside leadership, the membership, and other stakeholders to support SEAC's goals of being ever more safe and inclusive.

#### **Carol Colannino**

PhD, University of Georgia

I am excited for the opportunity to run for Executive Officer II and help serve the SEAC community. I've been a member of SEAC since 2005 and have been conducting zooarchaeological research in the Southeast since then. My research also prioritizes issues of education, equity, and access in archaeology and other scientific disciplines and institutions. I currently serve as the principal investigator for a National Science Foundation-funded grant investigating practices that field directors can implement to help prevent and reduce sexual harassment in field research settings. My colleagues and I submitted this grant proposal in collaboration with SEAC and support from the SEAC Executive Committee. If elected, I will draw on these experiences to advance SEAC's standing as the archaeological professional organization at the forefront addressing issues of harassment, representation, and educational and career equity.

### ***Proposed By-Laws Change***

The Fall 2020 SEAC ballot will include proposed amendments to SEAC's Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws. The proposed amendments do two major things: (1) Add members to the SEAC Executive Committee (familarly known as "the board"), spe-

cifically a Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention Coordinator (SHARP Coordinator) and a SHARP Coordinator-elect; (2) create a standing committee called the Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention Committee (this will



## 2020 SEAC Elections (cont.)

replace the current Task Force).

On September 18, 2020, following review and discussion, the SEAC Executive Committee approved requesting a vote by the full membership on these proposed amendments.

If the proposed amendments pass, the first election for the SHARP Coordinator will be held in Fall 2021, with the person taking office at the end of the 2021 business meeting.

Below are the sections that would be modified by the amendments, with pertinent edits highlighted (only sections with proposed changes are shown here).

The complete Articles of Incorporation and Bylaws may be accessed at: <https://www.southeasternarchaeology.org/wp-content/uploads/SEAC-Articles-and-Bylaws-5-29-18.pdf>.

### ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION

#### ARTICLE VI - OFFICERS

Section 1. The elected officers of the Conference shall consist of a President, a President-elect, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Journal Editor, a Social Media Editor, a Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention Coordinator, and two Executive Officers and (in such years as the offices are filled) a Secretary-elect, a Treasurer-elect, a Journal Editor-elect, a Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention Coordinator-elect, and a Social Media Editor-elect. These officers will constitute the Executive Committee.

#### ARTICLE VIII – COMMITTEES

Section 2. Standing committees of the Conference shall include, but shall not be limited to, the Nominations Committee; the Investment and Finance Committee; the Student Affairs Committee; the Native American Affairs Committee; the Sexual

Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention Committee; and committees for awards given by the Conference, including the Public Outreach Award, the Lifetime Achievement Award, the C.B. Moore Award, and the Student Paper Prize.

### BYLAWS

#### ARTICLE III – ORGANIZATION

Section 1. The elected officers of the Conference shall consist of a President, a President-elect, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Journal Editor, a Social Media Editor, a Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention (SHARP) Coordinator, a SHARP Coordinator-elect, and two Executive Officers and (in such years as the offices are filled) a Secretary-elect, a Treasurer-elect, a Journal Editor-elect, and a Social Media Editor-elect.

Section 3. The President-elect and the Journal Editor-elect shall be elected for a two-year term, at the conclusion of which the President-elect will succeed to the Presidency to serve a two-year term and the Journal Editor-elect will succeed to the Journal Editor to serve a two-year term. The Secretary-elect, the Treasurer-elect, and the Social Media Editor-elect shall be elected in that order in succeeding years for a one-year term at the conclusion of which they shall succeed to the offices of Secretary, Treasurer, and Social Media Editor, respectively, to serve a three-year term. The Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention Coordinator-elect shall be elected for a two-year term at the conclusion of which they shall succeed to the office of Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention Coordinator for a two-year term. The other two members of the Executive Committee shall be elected, one each year, for a term of two years.

Section 6. In the event of the absence, death, resignation, or incapacity of the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Journal Editor, Social Media Editor, or

Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention Coordinator, the duties of the office shall be assumed by the appropriate officer-elect if such position of officer-elect is filled at the time. In the event of a vacancy in any office, where no other officer is empowered to assume the duties of the office, the Executive Committee shall have the power to make an interim appointment to the office. The office shall then be filled during the next regular election in the manner described in Article II, Section 3 of the Bylaws.

### ARTICLE IV - DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS

Section 7. Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention Coordinator. The Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention Coordinator (SHARP Coordinator) shall be responsible for coordinating and implementing all SEAC initiatives, actions, or oversight deemed appropriate by the Executive Committee regarding the prevention, mitigation, and response to sexual harassment and assault. The SHARP Coordinator shall chair the Sexual Harassment and Assault Response and Prevention standing committee. The SHARP Coordinator shall undertake, at SEAC expense, any training program deemed appropriate by the Executive Committee. The SHARP Coordinator shall render an annual report to the Executive Committee which, upon approval, shall be presented at the Annual Business Meeting and included in the published minutes. All expenses relating to SHARP initiatives shall be approved by the Executive Board before expenditures are made and certified to the Treasurer by the SHARP Coordinator after payment is made. The actions of the SHARP Coordinator in exercising the duties of the office shall be subject to review and approval of the President and the Executive Committee.

Section 8. The Executive Officers shall serve as at large representatives of the membership and serve on committees at the President's discretion.

Section 9. The elected officers of the Conference

shall perform such other duties not inconsistent herewith as are required of them by the Executive Committee.

Section 10. Executive Committee — The Executive Committee is empowered to make investments of the Conference's resources, consistent with the purposes of the Conference. The Executive Committee may hold Special Meetings at the call of the President. Special meetings of the Executive Committee shall be called by the President at any time upon written demand of at least three members of the Committee. A quorum of the Executive Committee shall consist of a majority of its membership. Questions shall be decided by the Executive Committee by a majority of the votes cast at any meeting or by mail or electronic ballot. In the case of a tie vote the decision of the President shall be final. The President may, on his/her own initiative, or shall at the written request of any member of the Executive Committee, ask the Committee to vote on specific questions by mail or electronic ballot. The distribution of ballots shall be arranged by the Secretary who shall specify on the ballots the date on or before which they are to be returned electronically or placed in the mail for return to the Secretary. This date shall be not less than fifteen days or more than thirty days from the date they were distributed. Reports of officers, representatives, delegates, committees, and agents shall be approved by the Executive Committee. At the discretion of the Executive Committee these reports may be presented in full or brief form at the Annual Business Meeting. The Executive Committee shall act upon the budget provided by the Treasurer. A budget shall be submitted by the Executive Committee to the Annual Business Meeting for approval.


# Visualizing 50 Years of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology

Phil Hodge  
Tennessee Division of Archaeology,  
State Archaeologists & Director

In 1970, the Tennessee General Assembly passed the Tennessee Antiquities Act which established a Division of Archaeology and directed it to carry out a statewide program in archaeology. For fifty years, the Tennessee Division of Archaeology has identified and excavated archaeological sites across the Volunteer State, conducted archaeological research, planning, and education, curated artifacts and sites, and shared its findings with the public and archaeological community. The Division has also worked with a

wide range of public and private partners to protect and preserve threatened archaeological sites. The number and extent of the Division's contributions are evidence of the dedication of its staff and their impact on Tennessee archaeology and the archaeological community.

The Tennessee Archaeology Awareness Month poster celebrates this important milestone in the Division of Archaeology's history. The poster was



## Tennessee Archaeology

**YEARS of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology**

Since 1970, the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (TDAA) has been dedicated to documenting, researching, managing, and preserving Tennessee's archaeological resources. The Division was created as part of the "Tennessee Antiquities Act" (TCA 11-6-101-105), to be led by the State Archaeologist with coordination with the Tennessee Archaeological Advisory Council.

TDAA is a Division of the Department of Environment and Conservation tasked with maintaining information about archaeological sites in the state; surveying the state to identify and record archaeological sites for their protection and preservation; engaging with professionals and the public alike in archaeological research, education, and publication; and coordinating with other state agencies to protect and manage archaeological sites on state land.

TDAA has two main branches: the Technical Assistance Group, responsible for the protection of archaeological sites and artifacts on state lands, and the Site File and Review Group, which maintains records of archaeological sites and works with state and federal agencies to assess impacts to archaeological resources. Assistance is also offered to public and private entities on legal and technical aspects of cemetery relocation and related concerns including adherence to state burial laws.

Over the years, TDAA staff have directed numerous research projects. In addition to the projects highlighted on the map, archaeological investigations at state-owned sites have been conducted at Bicentennial Mall, Wynnton, Sellers Farm, and Hixsonville Old Town. TDAA staff have also participated in investigations at the Wynnton site, Fort Blount, and Moore's Landing. Thematic state-wide site surveys are also an essential aspect of research conducted by TDAA staff, including both historic site surveys and reconnaissance surveys. Reconnaissance surveys to identify prehistoric sites have been conducted in veterans' areas across the state, including the Orlan, Duck, Cumberland, Harpeth, Caney Fork, Collins, Cahillies, and Hixsonville. Reports on many of these investigations are available to the public for free on the Division of Archaeology website.

While large-scale excavations have decreased, the Division continues its original mission of conserving and researching Tennessee's archaeological sites. Today, TDAA staff continue to manage archaeological resources, conduct surveys, and nominate state-owned sites to the National Register of Historic Places. The Division's initiatives for the future include online public outreach, guided tours, digitization of archival records, and creating new online capabilities for researchers and archaeologists who work in Tennessee.

Updates on current Division activities can be found on the TDAA Facebook page. More information can be found on our website at <https://www.tn.gov/environment/program-areas/archaeology.html>.

**1970**  
Tennessee Division of Archaeology is Established

**1970s / Fort Pillow State Historic Area Investigations**  
Archaeological investigations at Fort Pillow State Historic Park, the site of a Civil War period fortification and battle, were conducted from 1976-1978.

**1970s / Pinson Mounds State Archaeological Park Investigations**  
TDAA Field Crew at Pinson Mounds in 1975

**1990s / Carson-Corn-Short Investigations**  
Paleolithic stone tools from the Carson-Corn-Short site

**1980s**  
1985 Excavations of Archaic Features at the Fennelle site

**1980s / Fennelle Investigations**

**1980s / Fort Southwest Point Investigations**  
Uncovering historic structure foundations at Fort Southwest Point

**1980s / Fort Loudoun Project**  
Visitors tour excavations at Fort Loudoun

**1990s**  
1990s / Division County Salvage Projects

**1990s / The First Heritage Investigations**  
Excavations at the site of the first heritage

**1990s / Rutherford-Kear Excavations**  
TDAA archaeologists map a Mississippian structure at the Rutherford-Kear site in 1994

**2000s**  
2000s / Montgomery Bell CCC Camp Investigations

**2000s / Roper's Knob Investigations**  
Test excavations on top of Roper's Knob in northern Williamson County exposed Civil War period fortifications and features, including a redoubt and a rare example of an excavated blockhouse.

**2000s / Brentwood Library Project**  
TDAA Staff Assisting at Brentwood Library Site Salvage

**2010s**  
2010s / Mound Bottom State Archaeological Area Investigations

**2010s / Fort Loudoun Project**  
Visitors tour excavations at Fort Loudoun

**2010s**  
2010s / Fort Southwest Point Investigations

**2010s**  
2010s / Fort Loudoun Project

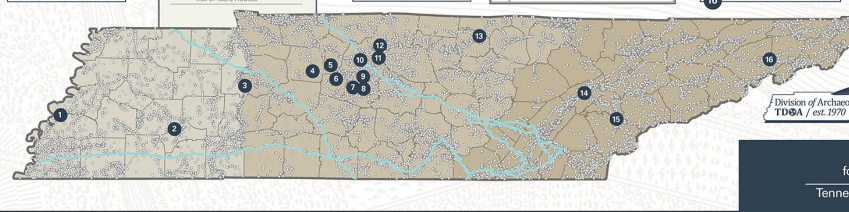
**TDAA THEMATIC SURVEYS**

- Prehistoric Sites Survey
- Historic Pottery Making Sites
- Archaeological Survey of State-Owned Lands
- Historic Sites Survey
- Western Highland Blue Iron Industry Sites
- Civil War Period Military Sites
- Historic Period Dismantling Sites
- West Tennessee Silversmith Project
- Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Hiwassee and Ocoee Rivers
- Revolutionary War and War of 1812 Sites
- World War II Military Sites
- Reconnaissance Schools Survey

**Trail of Tears**  
A study of the routes used during the Cherokee Removal of 1838. The focus of TDAA's survey was on identifying and mapping the routes that were used by the various Cherokee detachments and looking for intact segments of road (intersecting lines on the map)

**TDAA TIMELINE**

- 1970 Tennessee Antiquities Act creates TDAA
- 1973 Mack-Pickard appointed State Archaeologist
- 1975 George Bostick appointed State Archaeologist
- 1976 Phyllis Harrison and Carolee Foster appointed
- 1982 Rick Fisher appointed State Archaeologist
- 1984 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference
- 1986 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 1988 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 1990 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 1992 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 1994 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 1996 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 1998 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 2000 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 2002 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 2004 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 2006 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 2008 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 2010 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 2012 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 2014 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 2016 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 2018 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville
- 2020 TDAA hosts the Southeastern Archaeological Conference in Nashville



Division of Archaeology  
TDAA / est. 1970

Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology  
Tennessee Historical Commission



## 50 Years of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology (cont.)

created by Noel Lorson, Associate Professor of Graphic Design at Middle Tennessee State University, who, by now, has become Tennessee archaeology's artist in residence, having designed and created six of the last seven archaeology month posters! In collaboration with Division staff archaeologists Paige Silcox and Dan Brock, and using information and materials in the Division's holdings, Ms. Lorson has created a spectacular poster befitting of the Division's Golden Anniversary.

Ms. Lorson knows her audience, as the poster is organized along chronological timelines beginning with the founding of the Division in 1970 and the appointment of Mack Prichard as the first modern State Archaeologist. Mr. Prichard, who passed away earlier this year, was instrumental in the establishment of the Division as an active state agency and in the acquisition and preservation of some of the most iconic and significant archaeological sites in Tennessee – Pinson Mounds, Old Stone Fort, Big Bone and Devilstep Hollow Caves, Mound Bottom, Sellars Farm, and Red Clay to name only a few. Perhaps more than any other advocate for Tennessee archaeology, Mr. Prichard set the tone and course for the Division's first half-century.

The centerpiece of the Ms. Lorson's composition consists of classic photos from major fieldwork and research projects undertaken by the Division. Each photo is keyed to a map at the bottom of the poster showing the location of the investigation within the state. Using information from the Division's site files, this map also gives you a sense of the density and distribution of the more than 27,000 known archaeological sites across the state, including the routes of the Trail of Tears. The poster is framed on the left by a short narrative summary of the Division's history, current organization, and functions and on the right by a list of the Division's thematic studies and a timeline of major Division events and milestones.

As the Division moves into its next fifty years, Tennesseans and the archaeological community in Tennessee and the Southeast can count on the Division's dedicated staff of professional archaeologists

to continue our predecessor's traditions of excellent archaeological research, sound stewardship of Tennessee's irreplaceable archaeological record, and engaging educational content.

If you would like a copy of the poster, and its accompanying postcard version, please send an email to Joey O'Dell at [Jlo3i@mtmail.mtsu.edu](mailto:Jlo3i@mtmail.mtsu.edu). For an in-depth discussion of the Tennessee Division of Archaeology's history, you can read "[Celebrating a Milestone in 2020: The Tennessee Division of Archaeology Turns 50](#)" by retired Tennessee State Archaeologist Michael Moore in the January/February 2020 issue of *The Tennessee Conservationist*.

**Acknowledgements:** *The Tennessee Archaeological Awareness Month poster is funded by a federal historic preservation grant provided by the Tennessee Historical Commission to Middle Tennessee State University. Dr. Paul Eubanks, Assistant Professor in MTSU's Department of Sociology and Anthropology, is the grantee and managed the grant on behalf of the University. Special thanks to Claudette Stager and Peggy Nickell at the Tennessee Historical Commission for administering the grant; to Joey O'Dell at Middle Tennessee State University for coordinating distribution of the poster; to Tennessee Division of Archaeology staff who provided content and time; to the Tennessee Council for Professional Archaeology for continued support; and of course to Noel Lorson for designing and coordinating its production and to retired State Archaeologist Mike Moore for the idea and inspiration to dedicate this year's poster to the Division's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary.*



# New and Forthcoming Books in Southeastern Archaeology

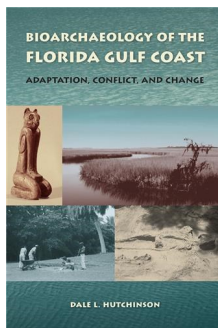
Unfortunately we do not get to experience the SEAC bookroom this year. However, there are still some great new southeastern archaeology-related books not to miss. One of the best things about the SEAC bookroom is the discounts we get. Several of the University Presses are offering SEAC 2020 discounts. University Press of Florida is having a Southeastern Archaeology Sale that can be found [here](#). The University of Alabama will also offer a SEAC discount, available on [their website](#). The [Louisiana State University Press](#) is having a sale, although it is not specific to SEAC. Other university presses are likely to have a SEAC 2020 discount. We will notify you of the details as they become available.

## Bioarchaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast: Adaptation, Conflict, and Change

Dale L. Hutchinson

University Press of Florida, January 2020

In *Bioarchaeology of the Florida Gulf Coast*, Dale Hutchinson explores the role of human adaptation along the Gulf Coast of Florida and the influence of coastal foraging on several indigenous Florida populations. The Sarasota landmark known as Historic Spanish Point has captured the attention of historians and archaeologists for over 150 years. This picturesque location includes remnants of a prehistoric Indian village and a massive ancient burial mound-- known to archaeologists as the Palmer Site--that is one of the largest mortuary sites uncovered in the southeastern United States.



Interpreting the Palmer population (numbering over 400 burials circa 800 A.D.) by analyzing such topics as health and diet, trauma, and demography, Hutchinson provides a unique view of a post-Archaic group of Indians who lived by hunting, collecting, and fishing rather than by agriculture. This book provides new data that support a general absence of agriculture among Florida Gulf Coast populations within the context of great similarities but also substantial differences in nutrition and health. Along the central and southern Florida Gulf Coast, multiple lines of evidence such as site architecture, settlement density

and size, changes in ceramic technology, and the diversity of shell and stone tools suggest that this period was one of emerging social and political complexity accompanied by population growth.

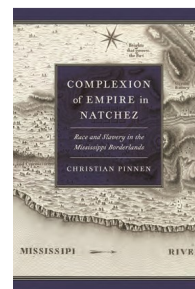
The comparisons between the Florida Gulf Coast and other coastal regions illuminate our understanding of coastal adaptation, while comparisons with interior populations further stimulate thoughts regarding the process of culture change during the agricultural era.

## Complexion of Empire in Natchez: Race and Slavery in the Mississippi Borderlands

By Christian Pinnen

University of Georgia Press, February 2020

In *Complexion of Empire in Natchez*, Christian Pinnen examines slavery in the colonial South, using a variety of legal records and archival documents to investigate how bound labor contributed to the establishment and subsequent control of imperial outposts in colonial North America. He examines the dynamic and multifaceted development of slavery in the colonial South and reconstructs the relationships among aspiring enslavers, natives, struggling colonial administrators, and African laborers, as well as the links between slavery and the westward expansion of the American Republic. By placing Natchez at the focal point, this book reveals the unexplored ten-



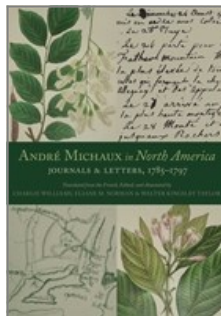
sions among the enslaved, enslavers, and empires across the plantation complex. Most important, *Complexion of Empire in Natchez* highlights the effect that different conceptions of racial complexions had on the establishment of plantations and how competing ideas about race strongly influenced the governance of plantation colonies. The location of the Natchez District enables a unique study of British, Spanish, and American legal systems, how enslaved people and natives navigated them, and the consequences of imperial shifts in a small liminal space. The differing—and competing—conceptions of racial complexion in the lower Mississippi Valley would strongly influence the governance of plantation colonies and the hierarchies of race in colonial Natchez. *Complexion of Empire in Natchez* thus broadens the historical discourse on slavery's development by including the lower Mississippi Valley as a site of inquiry.

### **André Michaux in North America: Journals and Letters, 1785-1797**

Translated and edited by Charlie Williams, Eliane M. Norman, and Walter Kingsley Taylor  
University of Alabama Press, March 2020

Known to today's biologists primarily as the "Michx." at the end of more than 700 plant names, André Michaux was an intrepid French naturalist. Under the directive of King Louis XVI, he was commissioned to search out and grow new, rare, and never-before-described plant species and ship them back to his homeland in order to improve French forestry, agriculture, and horticulture. He made major botanical discoveries and published them in his two landmark books, *Histoire des chênes de l'Amérique* (1801), a compendium of all oak species recognized from eastern North America, and *Flora Boreali-Americana* (1803), the first account of all plants known in eastern North America.

Straddling the fields of documentary editing, history



of the early republic, history of science, botany, and American studies, André Michaux in *North America: Journals and Letters, 1785-1797* is the first complete English edition of Michaux's American journals. This copiously annotated translation includes important excerpts from his little-known correspondence as well as a substantial introduction situating Michaux and his work in the larger scientific context of the day.

To carry out his mission, Michaux traveled from the Bahamas to Hudson Bay and west to the Mississippi River on nine separate journeys, all indicated on a finely rendered, color-coded map in this volume. His writings detail the many hardships—debilitating disease, robberies, dangerous wild animals, even shipwreck—that Michaux endured on the North American frontier and on his return home. But they also convey the soaring joys of exploration in a new world where nature still reigned supreme, a paradise of plants never before known to Western science. The thrill of discovery drove Michaux ever onward, even ultimately to his untimely death in 1802 on the remote island of Madagascar.

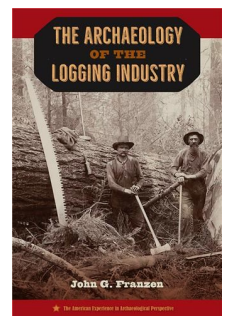
### **The Archaeology of the Logging Industry**

John G. Franzen

University of Florida Press, September 2020

The American lumber industry helped fuel westward expansion and industrial development during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, building logging camps and sawmills—and abandoning them once the trees ran out. In this book, John Franzen surveys archaeological studies of logging sites across the nation, explaining how material evidence found at these locations illustrates key aspects of the American experience during this era.

Franzen delves into the technologies used in cutting and processing logs, the environmental impacts of harvesting timber, the daily life of workers and their families, and the social organization of logging com-



munities. He highlights important trends, such as increasing mechanization and standardization, and changes in working and living conditions, especially the food and housing provided by employers. Throughout these studies, which range from Michigan to California, the book provides access to information from unpublished studies not readily available to most researchers.

The Archaeology of the Logging Industry also shows that when archaeologists turn their attention to the recent past, the discipline can be relevant to today's ecological crises. By creating awareness of the environmental deterioration caused by industrial-scale logging during what some are calling the Anthropocene, archaeology supports the hope that with adequate time for recovery and better global-scale stewardship, the human use of forests might become sustainable.

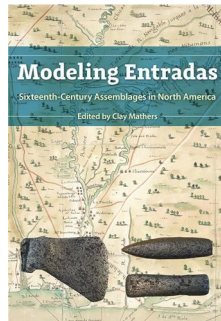
### **Modeling Entradas: Sixteenth-Century Assemblages in North America**

edited by Clay Mathers

University of Florida Press, September 2020

In *Modeling Entradas*, Clay Mathers brings together leading archaeologists working across the American South to offer a comprehensive, comparative analysis of Spanish entrada assemblages.

These expeditions into the interior of the North American continent were among the first contacts between New- and Old-World communities, and the study of how they were organized and the routes they took—based on the artifacts they left behind—illuminates much about the sixteenth-century indigenous world and the colonizing efforts of Spain.



Focusing on the entradas of conquistadors Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, Hernando de Soto, Tristán de Luna y Arellano, and Juan Pardo, contributors offer insights from recently discovered sites including encampments, battlefields, and shipwrecks. Using the latest interpretive perspectives, they turn the narrative of conquest from a simple story of domination to

one of happenstance, circumstance, and interactions between competing social, political, and cultural worlds. These essays delve into the dynamic relationships between Native Americans and Europeans in a variety of contexts including exchange, disease, conflict, and material production.

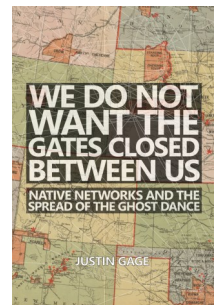
This volume offers valuable models for evaluating, synthesizing, and comparing early expeditions, showing how object-oriented and site-focused analyses connect to the anthropological dimensions of early contact, patterns of regional settlement, and broader historical trajectories such as globalization.

### **We Do Not Want the Gates Closed between Us: Native Networks and the Spread of the Ghost Dance**

Justin Gage

University of Oklahoma Press, October 2020

In the 1860s and 1870s, the United States government forced most western Native Americans to settle on reservations. These ever-shrinking pieces of land were meant to relocate, contain, and separate these Native peoples, isolating them from one another and from the white populations coursing through the plains. *We Do Not Want the Gates Closed Between Us* tells the story of how Native Americans resisted this effort by building vast intertribal networks of communication, threaded together by letter writing and off-reservation visiting. Faced with the consequences of U.S. colonialism—the constraints, population loss, and destitution—Native Americans, far from passively accepting their fate, mobilized to control their own sources of information, spread and reinforce ideas, and collectively discuss and mount resistance against onerous government policies. Justin Gage traces these efforts, drawing on extensive new evidence, including more than one hundred letters written by nineteenth-century Native Americans. His work shows how Lakotas, Cheyennes, Utes, Shoshones, Kiowas, and



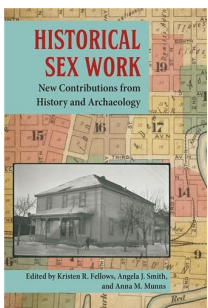
dozens of other western tribal nations shrewdly used the U.S. government's repressive education system and mechanisms of American settler colonialism, notably the railroads and the Postal Service, to achieve their own ends. Thus Natives used literacy, a primary tool of assimilation for U.S. policymakers, to decolonize their lives much earlier than historians have noted. Whereas previous histories have assumed that the Ghost Dance itself was responsible for the creation of brand-new networks among western tribes, this book suggests that the intertribal networks formed in the 1870s and 1880s actually facilitated the rapid dissemination of the Ghost Dance in 1889 and 1890.

Documenting the evolution and operation of intertribal networking, Gage demonstrates its effectiveness—and recognizes for the first time how, through Native activism, long-distance, intercultural communication persisted in the colonized American West.

**Historical Sex Work: New Contributions from History and Archaeology.**

edited by Kristen R. Fellows, Angela J. Smith, and Anna M. Munns  
University of Florida Press, October 2020.

This volume explores the sex trade in America from 1850 to 1920 through the perspectives of archaeologists and historians, expanding the geographic and thematic scope of research on the subject. *Historical Sex Work* builds on the work of previous studies in helping create an inclusive and nuanced view of social relations in United States history.



Many of these essays focus on lesser-known cities and tell the stories of people often excluded from history, including African American madams Ida Dorsey and Melvina Massey and the children of prostitutes. Contributors discuss how sex workers navigated spatial and legal landscapes, examining evidence such as the location of Hooker's Division in Washington, D.C., and

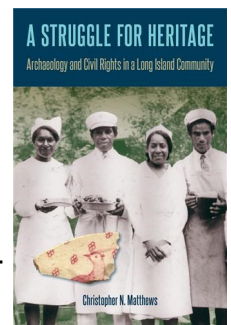
court records of prostitution-related crimes in Fargo, North Dakota. Broadening the discussion to include the roles of men in sex work, contributors write about the proprietor Tom Savage, the ways prostitution connected with ideas of masculinity, and alternative reasons men may have visited brothels, such as for treatment of venereal disease and impotence.

Focusing on the benefits of interdisciplinary collaboration and including rarely investigated topics such as race, motherhood, and men, this volume deepens our understanding of the experiences of practitioners and consumers of the sex trade and shows how intersectionality affected the agency of many involved in the nation's historical vice districts.

**A Struggle for Heritage: Archaeology and Civil Rights in a Long Island Community.**

Christopher N. Matthews  
University of Florida Press, October 2020

Based on ten years of collaborative, community-based research, this book examines race and racism in a mixed-heritage Native American and African American community on Long Island's north shore. Through excavations of the Silas Tobias and Jacob and Hannah Hart houses in the village of Setauket, Christopher Matthews explores how the families who lived here struggled to survive and preserve their culture despite consistent efforts to marginalize and displace them over the course of more than 200 years. He discusses these forgotten people and the artifacts of their daily lives within the larger context of race, labor, and industrialization from the early nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century.



*A Struggle for Heritage* draws on extensive archaeological, archival, and oral historical research and sets a remarkable standard for projects that engage a descendant community left out of the dominant narra-



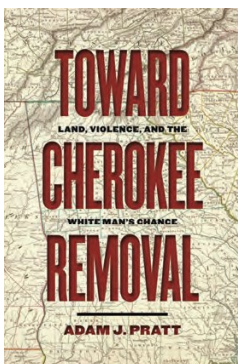
tive. Matthews demonstrates how archaeology can be an activist voice for a vulnerable population's civil rights as he brings attention to the continuous, gradual, and effective economic assault on people of color living in a traditional neighborhood amid gentrification. Providing examples of multiple approaches to documenting hidden histories and silenced pasts, this study is a model for public and professional efforts to include and support the preservation of historic communities of color.

**Toward Cherokee Removal: Land, Violence, and the White Man's Chance.**

Adam J. Pratt

University of Georgia Press, November 2020

Cherokee Removal excited the passions of Americans across the country. Nowhere did those passions have more violent expressions than in Georgia, where white intruders sought to acquire Native land



through intimidation and state policies that supported their disorderly conduct. Cherokee Removal and the Trail of Tears, although the direct results of federal policy articulated by Andrew Jackson, were hastened by the state of Georgia. Starting in the 1820s, Georgians flocked onto Cherokee land, stole or destroyed Cherokee property, and generally caused havoc. Although these individuals did not

have official license to act in such ways, their behavior proved useful to the state. The state also dispatched paramilitary groups into the Cherokee Nation whose function was to intimidate Native inhabitants and undermine resistance to the state's policies. The lengthy campaign of violence and intimidation white Georgians engaged in splintered Cherokee political opposition to Removal and convinced many Cherokees that remaining in Georgia was a recipe for annihilation. Although the use of force proved politically controversial, the method worked. By expelling Cherokees, state politicians could declare that they had made the disputed territory safe for

settlement and the enjoyment of the white man's chance. Adam J. Pratt examines how the process of one state's expansion fit into a larger, troubling pattern of behavior. Settler societies across the globe relied on legal maneuvers to deprive Native peoples of their land and violent actions that solidified their claims. At stake for Georgia's leaders was the realization of an idealized society that rested on social order and landownership. To achieve those goals, the state accepted violence and chaos in the short term as a way of ensuring the permanence of a social and political regime that benefitted settlers through the expansion of political rights and the opportunity to own land. To uphold the promise of giving land and opportunity to its own citizens—maintaining what was called the white man's chance—politics within the state shifted to a more democratic form that used the expansion of land and rights to secure power while taking those same things away from others.

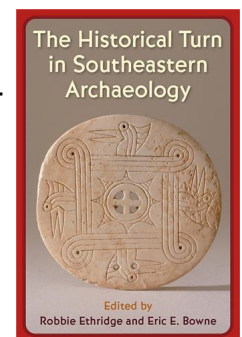
**The Historical Turn in Southeastern Archaeology**

edited by Robbie Ethridge and Eric E. Bowne

University of Florida Press, November 2020

This volume uses case studies to capture the recent emphasis on history in archaeological reconstructions of America's deep past. Previously, archaeologists studying "prehistoric" America focused on long-term evolutionary change, imagining ancient societies like living organisms slowly adapting to environmental challenges. Contributors to this volume demonstrate how today's researchers are incorporating a new awareness that the precolonial era was also shaped by people responding to historical trends and forces.

Essays in this volume delve into sites across what is now the United States Southeast—the St. Johns River Valley, the Gulf Coast, Greater Cahokia, Fort Ancient, the southern Appalachians, and the Savannah River Val-





ley. Prominent scholars of the region highlight the complex interplay of events, human decision-making, movements, and structural elements that combined to shape native societies. The research in this volume represents a profound shift in thinking about precolonial and colonial history and begins to erase the false divide between ancient and contemporary America.

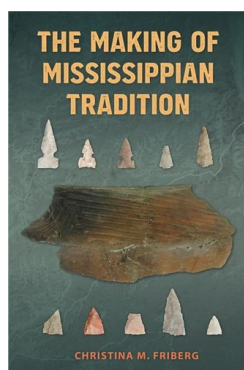
### **The Making of Mississippian Tradition**

Christina M. Friberg

University of Florida Press, November 2020

In this volume, Christina Friberg investigates the influence of Cahokia, the largest city of North America's Mississippian culture between AD 1050 and 1350, on smaller communities throughout the midcontinent. Using evidence from recent excavations at the Audrey-North site in the Lower Illinois River Valley, Friberg examines the cultural give-and-take Audrey inhabitants experienced between new Cahokian customs and old Woodland ways of life.

Comparing the architecture, pottery, and lithics uncovered here with data from thirty-five other sites across five different regions, Friberg reveals how the social, economic, and political influence of Cahokia shaped the ways Audrey inhabitants negotiated identities and made new traditions. Friberg's broad inter-regional analysis also provides evidence that these diverse groups of people were engaged in a network of interaction and exchange outside Cahokia's control. *The Making of Mississippian Tradition* offers a fascinating glimpse into the dynamics of cultural exchange in precolonial settlements, and its detailed reconstruction of Audrey society offers a new, more nuanced interpretation of how and why Mississippian lifeways developed.

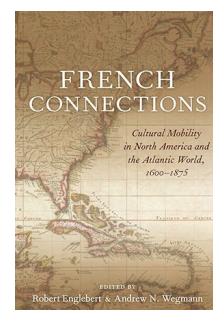


### **French Connections: Cultural Mobility in North America and the Atlantic World, 1600-1875**

edited by Robert Englebert and Andrew N. Wegmann

Louisiana State University Press, November 2020

*French Connections* examines how the movement of people, ideas, and social practices contributed to the complex processes and negotiations involved in being and becoming French in North America and the Atlantic World between the years 1600 and 1875. Engaging a wide range of topics, from religious and diplomatic performance to labor migration, racialization, and both imagined and real conceptualizations of “Frenchness” and “Frenchification,” this volume argues that cultural mobility was fundamental to the development of French colonial societies and the collective identities they housed. Cases of cultural formation and dislocation in places as diverse as Quebec, the Illinois Country, Detroit, Haiti, Acadia, New England, and France itself demonstrate the broad variability of French cultural mobility that took place throughout this massive geographical space. Nevertheless, these communities shared the same cultural root in the midst of socially and politically fluid landscapes, where cultural mobility came to define, and indeed sustain, communal and individual identities in French North America and the Atlantic World.



Drawing on innovative new scholarship on Louisiana and New Orleans, the editors and contributors to *French Connections* look to refocus the conversation surrounding French colonial interconnectivity by thinking about mobility as a constitutive condition of culture; from this perspective, separate “spheres” of French colonial culture merge to reveal a broader, more cohesive cultural world. The comprehensive scope of this collection will attract scholars of French North America, early American history, Atlantic World history, Caribbean studies, Canadian studies, and frontier studies.

## New Publications (cont.)

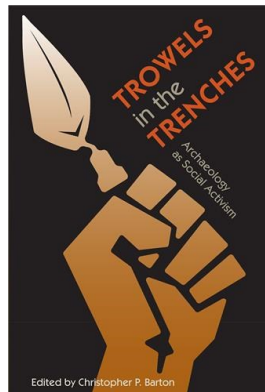
### **Trowels in the Trenches: Archaeology as Social Activism**

edited by Christopher P. Barton  
University of Florida Press, February 2021

Presenting examples from the fields of critical race studies, cultural resource management, digital archaeology, environmental studies, and heritage studies, *Trowels in the Trenches* demonstrates the many different ways archaeology can be used to contest social injustice. This volume shows that activism in archaeology does not need to involve radical or explicitly political actions but can be practiced in subtler forms as a means of studying the past, informing the present, and creating a better future.

In case studies that range from the Upper Paleolithic period to the modern era and span the globe, contributors show how contemporary economic, environmental, political, and social issues are manifestations of past injustices. These essays find legacies of marginalization in art, toys, houses, and other components of the material world. As they illuminate inequalities and forgotten histories, these case studies exemplify how even methods such as 3-D modeling and database management can be activist when they are used to preserve artifacts and heritage sites and to safeguard knowledge over generations.

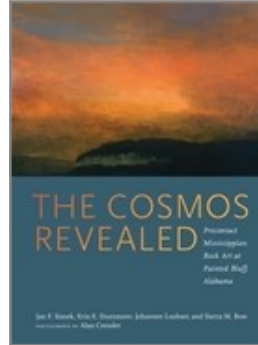
While the archaeologists in this volume focus on different topics and time periods and use many different practices in their research, they all seek to expand their work beyond the networks and perspectives of modern capitalism in which the discipline developed. These studies support the argument that at its core, archaeology is an interdisciplinary research endeavor armed with a broad methodological and theoretical arsenal that should be used to benefit all members of society.



### **The Cosmos Revealed: Precontact Mississippian Rock Art at Painted Bluff, Alabama**

Jan Simek, Erin E. Dunsmore, Johannes Loubser, and Sierra Bow  
University of Alabama Press, February 2021,

Containing more than 130 paintings and engravings, *Painted Bluff* is perhaps the most elaborate prehistoric pictograph site east of the Mississippi River. Positioned at several levels on a dramatic sandstone cliff along the Tennessee River in northern Alabama, the spectacular paintings and engravings depict mythical creatures, dancing humans, and mystical portals. *The Cosmos Revealed: Precontact Mississippian*



*Rock Art at Painted Bluff, Alabama* is the first complete description and interpretation of one of the most important archaeological sites in eastern North America. Using art, the site materializes a model or “cosmogram” of the Mississippian Native American view of the universe and provided connections between the visible and invisible worlds for Native spiritual leaders and other visitors to engage.

Discovered in the early 1800s, the site became known as “Painted Bluff” because of its pictographs, but inexplicably it has only recently been subjected to the intensive archaeological study it deserves. Under the auspices of the Tennessee Valley Authority, the authors of this volume have documented and assessed the site since 2005, and efforts have been made to reverse some of the vandalism that has occurred over many decades and to stabilize natural degradation of the cliff and the artwork it contains.

In the course of this documentation, more than one hundred remarkable prehistoric paintings have been recorded, mapped, and photographed on the cliff face. This book synthesizes the research done on the site to date and covers the entire site. Richly illustrated chapters cover the historical background, geology and archaeology, documentation methods, types of rock art, stratigraphy, paint recipes, TVA manage-

## New Publications (cont.)

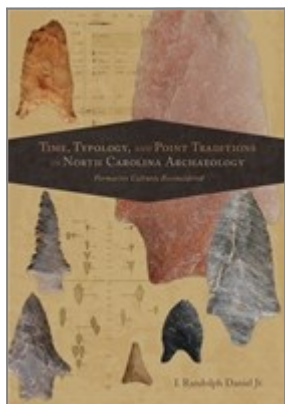
ment, graffiti removal, and a summary that broadly synthesizes the meaning, timeframe, artistry, organization, conceptual boundaries, and the cosmos revealed. The book features numerous color photographs and a complete catalog of the pictographs and petroglyphs at the site.

### **Time, Typology, and Point Traditions in North Carolina Archaeology: Formative Cultures Reconsidered**

I. Randolph Daniel Jr.

University of Alabama Press, March 2021

In *Time, Typology, and Point Traditions in North Carolina Archaeology: Formative Cultures Reconsidered*, I. Randolph Daniel Jr. reevaluates Joffre Coe's typology and sequence in *Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont*, analyzing their strengths and weaknesses. Daniel reviews the history of the projectile point type concept in the Southeast and revisits both Coe's axiom and his notions regarding cultural continuity and change based on point types. In addition, Daniel updates Coe's typology by clarifying or revising existing types and including types unrecognized in Coe's monograph. Daniel also adopts a practice-centered approach to interpreting types and organizes them into several technological traditions that trace ancestral- descendent communities of practice that relate to our current understanding of North Carolina prehistory.



### **A History of Platform Mound Ceremonialism: Finding Meaning in Elevated Ground**

Megan C. Kassabaum

University of Florida Press, April 2021

This book presents a temporally and geographically broad yet detailed history of an important form of Native American architecture, the platform mound. While the variation in these earthen monuments across the Eastern United States has sparked much debate among archaeologists, this landmark study reveals unexpected continuities in moundbuilding over many thousands of years.

In *A History of Platform Mound Ceremonialism*, Megan Kassabaum synthesizes an exceptionally wide dataset of 149 platform mound sites from the earliest iterations of the structure 7,500 years ago to its latest manifestations. Kassabaum discusses Archaic period sites from Florida and the Lower Mississippi Valley, as well as Woodland period sites across the Midwest and Southeast, to revisit traditional perspectives on later, more well-known Mississippian-era mounds.



Kassabaum's chronological approach corrects major flaws in the ways these constructions have been interpreted in the past. This comprehensive history exposes nonlinear shifts in mound function, use, and meaning across space and time and suggests a dynamic view of the vitality and creativity of their builders. Ending with a discussion of Native American beliefs about and uses of earthen mounds today, Kassabaum reminds us that this history will continue to be written for many generations to come.

# Archaeology on the Web

There are a number of resources on the internet to help archaeologists and those interested in southeastern archaeology stay connected while maintaining physical distance. Below is only a sample of some resources out there.

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## Blogs

### **Tennessee Council from Professional Archaeology**

[30 Days of Tennessee Archaeology, 2020](#)

### **Kentucky Heritage Council and State Historic Preservation Office**

[30 Days of Kentucky Archaeology, 2020](#)

### **Archaeological Society of South Carolina**

[Archaeologists Working from Home](#)

### **Archaeological Institute of America**

[International Archaeology Day Blog](#)

## Online Talks/Lectures

### **Archaeology in the Time of Black Lives Matter**

[Panel discussion held on June 25, 2020](#)

### **From the Margins to the Mainstream: Black and Indigenous Futures in Archaeology**

[Monthly Webinar Series](#)

### **Digital Archaeology Archive of Comparative Slavery**

[DAACS Conversations with Collaborating Scholars](#)

### **Penn Museum**

[Digital Daily Digs](#)

“One artifact. Three minutes. Endless insights.”

[Living Room Lectures](#)

Each week, the Living Room Lecture goes live on the Museum’s Facebook page at 5:30 pm, with an opportunity to ask questions of our experts.

### **Florida Public Archaeology Network**

[New YouTube Channel](#)— check out their new *Archaeology Short Takes* video series!

### **Florida Humanities**

[Florida Talks: At Home!](#)

### **Indigenous People’s Day**, Smithsonian American Indian Museum, October 12, 1-2pm

[Youth in Action: Conversations about our Future—Mascots, Monuments, and Memorialization.](#)

### **Archaeological Conservancy**

[2020 Virtual Lecture Series](#)

### **Western Forestry and Conservation Association**

[2020 Empowering Tribal Culture, Ecology and Food Systems Webinar Series](#)

### **School for Advanced Research**

[Online Fall classes](#)— *Reliving the Revolution with Dr. Rush* from Stephen Fried and *Unearthing Violence: Archaeology and the Aftermath of the Tulsa Race Massacre* from Alicia Odewale.

## Virtual Conferences

### **Arkansas Archeological Society Meeting**

[Prerecorded papers for meeting](#)

### **Nautical Archaeology Virtual Conference**

[21-22 November, 2020](#)

### **Mid West Archeological Conference, Inc.**

Links to videos about Pre- and Post-contact Indian of the Eastern Woodlands in lieu of annual conference [here](#).

### **Archaeological Society of Virginia**

[80th Annual Meeting in October 2020](#)



## Remembering Judith Knight

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On June 22, 2020, southeastern archaeology said goodbye to one of its greatest champions, Judith “Judy” Glichowski Knight. Judy was a singularity—her impact is felt in every corner of our discipline, from our references and works cited pages to the sheer joy we feel when walking through the SEAC bookroom each year. Many of us would not be southeastern archaeologists today were it not for her—she marketed our discipline unlike anyone else ever had, elevating many within while passively recruiting countless scholars from throughout the country. She was an incomparable friend to many and an unparalleled role model for female scholars.

Judy’s relationship with archaeology began at age 22, when she not only worked as a docent at the Moundville Archaeological Park Museum, but also as an archaeological field technician. Following this work, from 1970-1976, Judy took a job at the Alabama Museum of Natural History, serving as secretary to David DeJarnette while typing up all contract archaeology reports and all issues of the *Journal of Alabama Archaeology*. Undoubtedly, these experiences fueled her desire to purchase an off-set printing press and start the Printing Press of Daphne (Alabama), which she used to make several publications that she sold, at cost, to SEAC attendees, making what would become her watershed debut in the SEAC bookroom in 1976.

In 1979 and 1984, Judy received her MA and PhD in education, respectively, from the University of Florida. In 1985, she was hired as Senior Acquisitions Editor for the University of Alabama Press (UAP), focusing on anthropology, archaeology, and ethnohistory. Over the next twenty-five years, Judy single-handedly changed the landscape of academic publishing in southeastern archaeology. According to her SEAC Lifetime Achievement Award letter, Judy “convinced her press director that archaeologists buy books, *lots of books*.” Quickly, Judy increased the volume of books in our discipline, and with her deft editorial and marketing skills, raised the quality of our regional scholarship to national and even international levels. In her tenure at UAP, she acquired, published, and marketed 250 scholarly books, an accomplishment to which all of our bookshelves stand as testaments to! Judy retired from UAP in 2010, but her retirement was short lived. In 2012, she became an Editor at Large for the University Presses of Florida (UPF) where she continued to elevate the field through exceptional academic publishing.

Judy’s formative role in southeastern archaeological scholarship was not only a product of her dedication and hard work, but also of her perspective and specific style of mentorship. Authors lucky enough to work with her note how she guided them, gently but firmly, through the rigors of publishing. She catered her style to the needs of each author, pushing and nudging each to the finish line. As one support letter written for her Lifetime Achievement Award noted, “She has made us all better readers, better writers, and better scholars.”

Three times, SEAC has honored Judy: first, in 2009, when she was the recipient of a special recognition award for her impact on our field; second, in 2016, when she was awarded the Lifetime Achievement Award for her dedicated service to archaeological publishing; and third, in 2020, when the student paper competition was renamed the Judith Knight Student Paper Competition. In 1992, Judy, along with her husband Jim Knight, revived the student paper competition by soliciting donations from bookroom exhibitors and other donors to transform the award into one of the most coveted acclamations for graduate students working in the southeast.



### *Remembering Judith Knight (cont.)*

Yet, despite her prolific career, Judy's proudest achievements were her family and her faith. She was a frequent traveler, including many trips to Europe to exercise and explore her faith. Judy was a doting mother and grandmother, a love that she brought with her every year to SEAC. Anyone who knew her knew about Susan, Sarah, and Adam, and had probably seen pictures of Metyl, Lyra, Alex, and Rowan. In 2012, Judy donated one of her kidneys to a cousin, an act that in and of itself, symbolizes her warmth, kindness, and strength.

Judy Knight was a dedicated champion of southeastern archaeology, elevating the scholarship of our field to unprecedented heights. Her mentorship, friendship, and example will all be sorely missed but her unparalleled impact will continue throughout our organization and field for years to come. We will miss Judy as we celebrate her life and monumental impact within southeastern archaeology.